


Relationship Between Serum Uric Acid-to-Creatinine Ratio and the Risk of Metabolic-Associated Fatty Liver Disease in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

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Purpose: To investigate the association between serum uric acid-to-creatinine ratio (SUA/Cr) and the risk of developing metabolic-associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD) in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).

Patients and Methods: Overall, 1434 patients with T2DM who were admitted to Hebei General Hospital from January 2019 to December 2019 were selected as the study subjects. According to abdominal ultrasound findings, patients were divided into two groups: MAFLD group and non-MAFLD group. A total of 734 patients were diagnosed with MAFLD. Participants were divided into three study groups according to the SUA/Cr ratio. Chi-square test and one-way analysis of variance were used to perform a comparison between groups. The relationship between SUA/Cr ratio and MAFLD risk was analyzed using correlation analysis and regression analysis. Furthermore, subgroup analyses were performed to verify the robustness of the results.

Results: The detection rate of MAFLD in patients with T2DM was 51.2%, and the detection rate of progressive liver fibrosis in T2DM patients with MAFLD was 36.6%. A significantly higher SUA/Cr ratio was seen in the MAFLD group than in the non-MAFLD group. After adjusting for confounding factors, multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed that the SUA/Cr ratio was an independent risk factor for MAFLD development. Stronger correlations were found in participants with a body mass index ranging between 23 and 28 kg/m², HbA1C >7%, or female sex.

Conclusion: An elevated SUA/Cr index is independently correlated with an increased risk of MAFLD in Chinese adults with T2DM.

Keywords: metabolic-associated fatty liver disease, type 2 diabetes, SUA/Cr

Introduction

Metabolic-associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD), formerly known as non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), is a new concept proposed by international consensus in 2020.¹ MAFLD encompasses a spectrum of liver lesions, including simple steatosis, steatohepatitis, and fibrosis.² Approximately one-quarter of the world's adult population is affected by MAFLD. The MAFLD epidemic has imposed a major health and economic burden on patients, families, and the society.³ Patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) were more likely to develop MAFLD and were more likely to progress to liver cirrhosis, hepatic failure, or even hepatocellular carcinoma.⁴ A previous study have demonstrated a strong link between MAFLD and T2DM. More than 70% of patients with T2DM have developed MAFLD.⁵ Timely recognition of MAFLD is therefore of notable clinical importance, especially for patients with T2DM. Uric acid (UA) is an end product of purine nucleotide catabolism arising from endogenous and exogenous sources. The serum uric acid (SUA) level is maintained by the balance between UA production and excretion, and excess production of UA or reduced excretion can lead to elevated SUA.⁶ UA is the end product of human purine metabolism and is excreted by the kidney. SUA level will increase due to its impaired clearance in individuals with impaired renal function.⁷ SUA is the end oxidation product of purine metabolism in the liver, and some studies have

reported that elevated levels of SUA are associated with an increased risk of incident MAFLD.⁸ Furthermore, a recent meta-analysis demonstrated an association between SUA levels and NAFLD development.⁹ Because UA excretion is influenced by kidney function, we hypothesized that UA normalized by renal function (ie, serum UA-to-creatinine ratio [SUA/Cr]) can reflect endogenous UA levels more precisely than SUA levels. Moreover, elevated SUA levels are correlated with islet β -cell function, metabolic syndrome (MetS), and chronic kidney disease.^{10,11} However, only few relevant studies and analyses on the association of SUA levels with MAFLD have been reported, and studies in patients with T2DM are still scarce. Therefore, in this study, we conducted a cross-sectional survey to investigate the relationship between SUA/Cr and NAFLD in Chinese T2DM patients. Subgroup analyses were conducted to further verify the robustness of the results. In another recent study entitled “Associations between GGT/HDL and MAFLD: a cross-sectional study,” we highlighted the association among GGT/HDL, TYG-BMI, and MAFLD and the role of GGT/HDL played by TYG-BMI in MAFLD in the same study participants.

Materials and Methods

Study Population

This research was carried out in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and the approval of the ethics board of Hebei General Hospital in China. Patients hospitalized in Hebei General Hospital in Shijiazhuang-China from January 1, 2019, to December 31, 2019, were included. All the participants signed informed consent to participate in the study. Patients were evaluated for inclusion by the research team against the listed inclusion and exclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria were as follows: (1) T2DM was diagnosed according to the 1999 World Health Organization criteria¹² and (2) the diagnosis of MAFLD was based on hepatic steatosis according to ultrasonographic findings and the presence of T2DM.² The exclusion criteria were as follows: (1) Age <18 years; (2) other types of diabetes (eg, type 1 diabetes mellitus, gestational diabetes mellitus, and other specific types); (3) patients who had a previous history of myocardial infarction, cerebral hemorrhage, severe hepatorenal dysfunction, acute infection, and stress conditions in the past 3 months; (4) pregnant and lactating women; (5) patients with a malignant tumor, a history of liver surgery, a serious and uncontrollable medical condition, or mental illness that limited their ability to comply with the study requirements; (6) patients receiving UA-lowering drugs.

Study Methods

Laboratory and Demographic Data

At the time of enrollment, a detailed clinical history was recorded, which included data of age, sex, body mass index (BMI), diabetes course, smoking, alcohol consumption, and hypertension. Venous blood was collected from patients on an empty stomach in the early morning of the next day after admission. All laboratory tests were completed in the Clinical Detection Department, using the same instruments and unified reagents. Blood samples were analyzed for white blood cell (WBC) count, neutrophil count (N), lymphocyte count (L), creatinine, UA, bile acid (BA), total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), γ -glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT), glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1C), and fasting blood glucose (FBG). To ensure the accuracy of data extraction, information was entered into a spreadsheet by one assessor and cross-checked by a second independent assessor.

Definition of MAFLD and Progressive Liver Fibrosis

The diagnosis of MAFLD was based on evidence of hepatic steatosis (ultrasonographic findings of fatty liver), in addition to one of the following three criteria: overweight/obesity (BMI \geq 23 kg/m²), presence of T2DM, or evidence of metabolic dysregulation.² MAFLD with advanced fibrosis was ascertained using the NAFLD Fibrosis Score (NFS).³ $NFS = -1.675 + 0.037 * \text{age (years)} + 0.094 * \text{BMI (kg/m}^2\text{)} + 1.13 * \text{impaired fasting glucose (IFG) or diabetes (yes=1, no=0)} + 0.99 * \text{AST/ALT ratio} - 0.013 * \text{platelet (109/L)} - 0.66 * \text{albumin (g/dL)}$. NFS > 0.676 was defined as the progressive liver fibrosis group, and NFS \leq 0.676 was defined as the non-progressive liver fibrosis group.

Calculation of SUA/Cr

SUA/Cr was calculated using the following formula: $SUA/Cr = UA \text{ (mmol/l)}/Cr \text{ (}\mu\text{mol/l)}$. Participants were divided into tertiles according to SUA/Cr ratio as tertile 1 (T1): ≤ 3.6289 , tertile 2 (T2): $3.6289-4.5515$, and tertile 3 (T3): >4.5515 .

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS statistical software, version 25.0. Continuous data were tested for normality and homogeneity of variance; normally distributed data are expressed as mean \pm standard deviation, and one-way analysis of variance was used for comparison among groups. Non-normally distributed data are expressed as median (interquartile range), and non-parametric tests were performed. Enumeration data are expressed as number (percentage) and were compared with the χ^2 test. Spearman correlation analysis was used to evaluate the correlation between the SUA/Cr ratio and the potential risk factors for MAFLD. The clinical variables that were significant in the univariate logistic regression analysis were included in a multivariate logistic regression analysis, and multiple logistic regression analyses were performed to investigate the association between the SUA/Cr ratio and risk of MAFLD; differences were considered statistically significant at P values of <0.05 . The SUA/Cr ratio was classified into three groups (T1 (lowest), T2, and T3 (highest)) by tertiles. Subgroup analyses were performed to verify the robustness of the results.

Results

Basic Characteristics of Participants in the Three SUA/Cr Groups

In total, 1434 patients, including 855 males and 579 females, with a mean age of 58.65 ± 15.06 years, were included in this study (Figure 1). The proportion of patients with T2DM and MAFLD was 51.2%, while the proportion of patients with

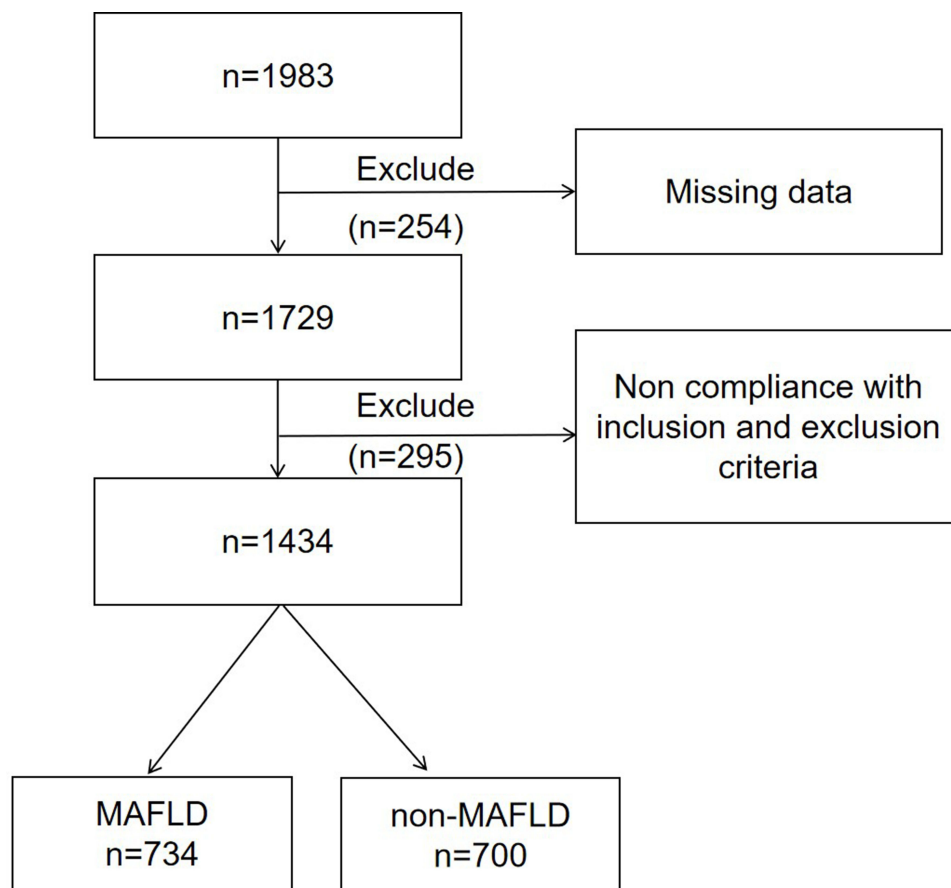


Figure 1 Flowchart of the patient selection process.

progressive liver fibrosis, T2DM, and MAFLD was 36.6%. The average BMI and SUA/Cr ratio in the population with T2DM were 25.85 kg/m² and 4.20, respectively. Compared with the non-MAFLD group, the SUA/Cr ratio significantly increased in the MAFLD group, and the difference was significant (4.28 vs 3.84, $P < 0.05$; Figure 2). The baseline characteristics of subjects according to SUA/Cr tertiles are shown in Table 1. Of note, the proportion of males, proportion of smokers; WBC count; and BA, FBG, HDL, and HbA1C levels did not differ significantly across the SUA tertiles. Participants with higher SUA/Cr ratios showed higher BMI, ALT, AST, GGT, glomerular filtration rate (GFR), TC, TG, LDL, very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL), and higher proportion of drinkers. Conversely, there were lower levels of age, DM course, N, and fewer patients with a history of hypertension in the tertiles with higher SUA/Cr levels. A positive trend was observed, and with increased SUA tertiles, the prevalence of MAFLD also significantly increased (192 [40.3%] vs 251 [52.6%] vs 300 [62.5%]; $P < 0.001$; Figure 3).

Spearman Correlation of SUA/Cr Ratio with Potential MAFLD Risk Factors

Correlation analysis demonstrated that the SUA/Cr ratio was positively correlated with BMI ($r = 0.179$, $P < 0.001$), AST ($r = 0.198$, $P < 0.001$), TC ($r = 0.148$, $P < 0.001$), and LDL ($r = 0.085$, $P = 0.023$) in the MAFLD group, whereas no such correlations were found in the non-MAFLD group. Figure 4 shows the results of Spearman correlation analysis.

Association Between SUA/Cr Ratio and MAFLD Prevalence

A logistic regression model was used to evaluate the relationship between SUA/Cr ratio and MAFLD risk (Models 1–3, Table 2).

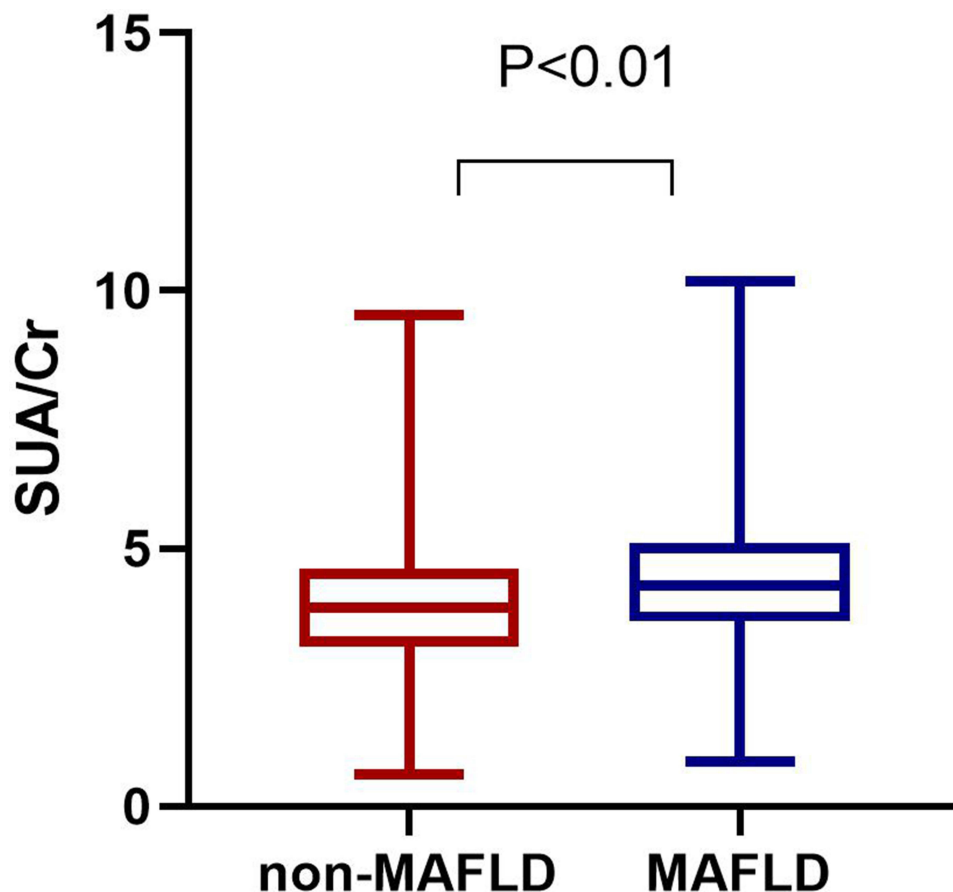


Figure 2 Comparison of serum uric acid-to-creatinine ratio (SUA/Cr) between the metabolic-associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD) group and the non-MAFLD group in participants with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).

Table 1 The Demographic Data and Biochemical Parameters of the Examined Patients

	T1	T2	T3	P
Age (years)	64 (55, 73)	58 (49, 67)	53 (41.25, 64)	0.000
BMI	25.18 (22.86, 27.12)	25.48 (23.44, 27.6725)	26.42 (24.22, 28.91)	0.000
Course of DM (years)	10 (4.75, 20)	9 (3, 15)	6 (2, 12)	0.000
Males	274 (60.2%)	285 (62.6%)	263 (57.7%)	0.310
Smoking	135 (31.5%)	147 (34%)	139 (33%)	0.738
Drinking	91 (21.3%)	100 (23.1%)	123 (29.3%)	0.018
History of hypertension	267 (58.9%)	225 (49.6%)	218 (47.8%)	0.001
WBC ($\times 10^9/L$)	6.36 (5.34, 7.705)	6.18 (5.14, 7.34)	6.35 (5.22, 7.94)	0.087
N (%)	65.35 (57.8, 72.2)	61.9 (54.8, 67.7)	61.8 (56.3, 67.6)	0.000
L (%)	26.4 (20.475, 32.8)	30.4 (24.5, 36.1)	30.4 (24.6, 35.3)	0.000
ALT (U/L)	16.4 (11.9, 23.2)	18.8 (13.3, 27.325)	19.8 (14.8, 32.5)	0.000
AST (U/L)	18.1 (14.575, 21.925)	19.45 (15.475, 24.1)	20 (16, 27)	0.000
GGT (U/L)	21.7 (15.6, 32.125)	24 (17.25, 39.05)	27.95 (18.7, 45.15)	0.000
BA (umol/l)	3.065 (1.91, 5.215)	3.025 (2.04, 4.4875)	2.93 (1.86, 4.8025)	0.621
FBG (mmol/l)	8.235 (5.9775, 11.2925)	8.3 (6.455, 11.365)	8.25 (6.5525, 11.175)	0.623
GFR (mL/min/1.73m ²)	84.195 (62.99, 96.2275)	93.715 (83.09, 102.27)	100.225 (88.86, 109.7)	0.000
TC (mmol/l)	4.43 (3.68, 5.285)	4.67 (3.8875, 5.445)	4.855 (4.1125, 5.6175)	0.000
TG (mmol/l)	1.2 (0.9, 1.815)	1.425 (1.0275, 2.0825)	1.75 (1.22, 2.81)	0.000
HDL (mmol/l)	1.02 (0.86, 1.24)	1.03 (0.88, 1.2)	1.01 (0.86, 1.19)	0.614
LDL (mmol/l)	2.9 (2.32, 3.5)	3.02 (2.4575, 3.63)	3.12 (2.6, 3.72)	0.001
VLDL (mmol/l)	0.47 (0.325, 0.695)	0.535 (0.37, 0.7775)	0.59 (0.42, 0.85)	0.000
HbA1C (%)	8.6 (7.5, 10.4)	8.7 (7.3, 10.5)	8.6 (7.2, 10.5)	0.727

Note: Non-parametric tests and χ^2 test were used and differences were considered statistically significant at P values of <0.05.

Abbreviations: ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; BA, bile acid; BMI, body mass index; DM, diabetes mellitus; FBG, fasting blood glucose; GFR, glomerular filtration rate; GGT, gamma glutamyl transpeptidase; HbA1C, glycosylated hemoglobin; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; N, neutrophils; L, lymphocytes; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglycerides; VLDL, very low-density lipoprotein; WBC, white blood cell.

In the crude model, the SUA/Cr ratio demonstrated a strong positive association with MAFLD risk (odds ratio [OR] 2.468; 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.890–3.222; $P < 0.001$). In Model 2 (adjusted for sex, age, BMI, DM course, drinking, smoking, and history of hypertension), the positive correlation became relatively weaker (OR, 1.71; 95% CI, 1.239–2.361; $P < 0.001$). In Model 3 (further adjusted for TC, TG, HDL, LDL, VLDL, AST, ALT, GGT, BA, GFR, FBG, and HbA1C), the correlation did not change significantly compared with the minor adjustment model (OR, 1.498; 95% CI, 1.047–2.142; $P = 0.027$). In summary, multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that a high SUA/Cr ratio was an independent risk factor for comorbid MAFLD among patients with T2DM. The prevalence of MAFLD was 1.498 times greater in the T3 group than in the T1 group (Table 2).

Subgroup Analysis

To further investigate the impact of other risk factors on the correlation between SUA/Cr ratio and MAFLD risk, subgroup analyses were carried out according to sex, age, BMI, smoking, alcohol consumption, DM course, HbA1C, and

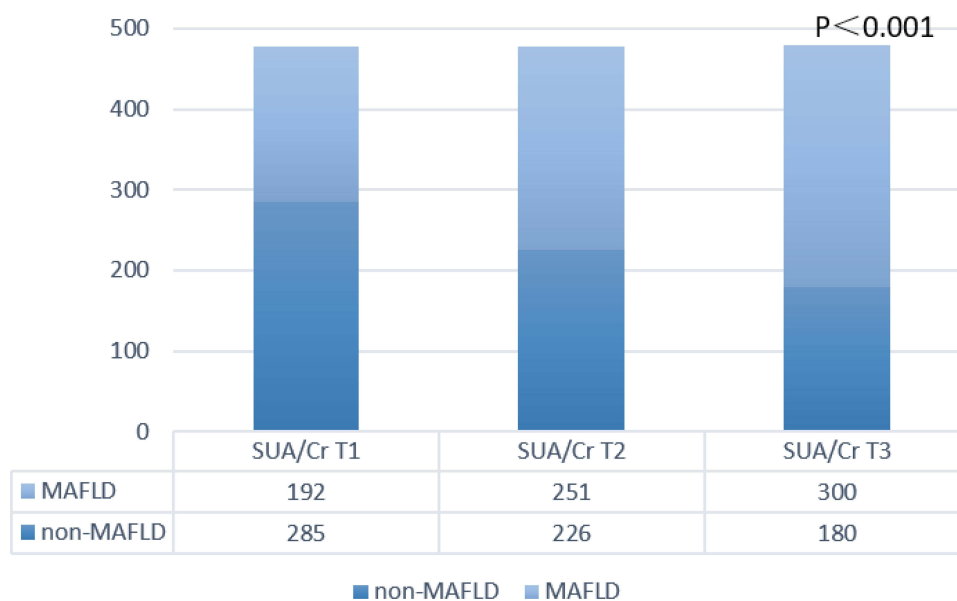


Figure 3 Comparison of the prevalence of metabolic-associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD) in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) who have different serum uric acid-to-creatinine ratios (SUA/Cr).

history of hypertension. Table 3 summarizes the results of the subgroup analysis and the interaction results. There were significant additive interactions between SUA/Cr ratio and MAFLD risk in sex, BMI, and HbA1C (P-value for interaction < 0.05). Stronger correlations were found in participants with a BMI of 23–28 kg/m², HbA1C >7%, or female sex. However, significant interactions were not found in age, DM course, smoking, alcohol consumption, or history of hypertension.

Discussion

One study included Chinese patients with T2DM and showed that the SUA/Cr ratio was significantly correlated with islet β -cell function.¹¹ Al-Daghri et al proposed a correlation between SUA/Cr ratio and the development of MetS in patients with T2DM. According to those authors, impaired kidney function was the main confounding factor in this relationship. Renal function-normalized serum UA (SUA/Cr), reflecting the net production of UA, may thus be a useful marker in the pathogenesis of MetS and related diseases.¹⁰ However, considering the role of SUA/Cr in MetS, the role of SUA/Cr in the pathogenesis of MAFLD seems plausible, and synthesis of the results of this study seems justified.

A meta-analysis provided the global prevalence rates for NAFLD, NASH, and advanced fibrosis in patients with T2DM.¹³ It showed that the prevalence of NAFLD in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus was more than 2-fold higher than in the general population. The overall prevalence of NAFLD among patients with T2DM was 55.5%. The global prevalence of non-alcoholic steatohepatitis among patients with T2DM was 37.3%. Of the patients with NAFLD and T2DM who underwent liver biopsy, 17% have advanced fibrosis. In the present study, the detection rates were 51.2% and 36.6% for MAFLD and progressive liver fibrosis, respectively, which indicated that the incidences of MAFLD and progressive liver fibrosis were significantly higher in patients with T2DM. It is well known that IR (insulin resistance) is the strongest pathophysiological link between NAFLD and Metabolic Syndrome. Recent studies have shown that the reduction of IR through the pharmacological eradication of HCV by direct-acting antivirals leads to both a reduction in the onset of type 2 diabetes¹⁴ and clinical expressions of atherosclerosis.^{15,16} NAFLD and IR are bidirectionally correlated and, consequently, the development of pre-diabetes and diabetes is the most direct consequence at the extrahepatic level.^{17,18} Recently, it was observed by liver biopsy that steatohepatitis represents the sole feature of liver damage in type 2 diabetes. In other words, NAFLD generally presents as NASH in type 2 diabetic patients.¹⁹ This study explored the risk factors for MAFLD and, at the same time, compared differences in sex, age, BMI, DM course, alcohol consumption, smoking, history of hypertension, and HbA1C. In this study, we investigated the utility of SUA/Cr ratio as a biomarker for MAFLD. We found that SUA/Cr ratio was significantly higher in

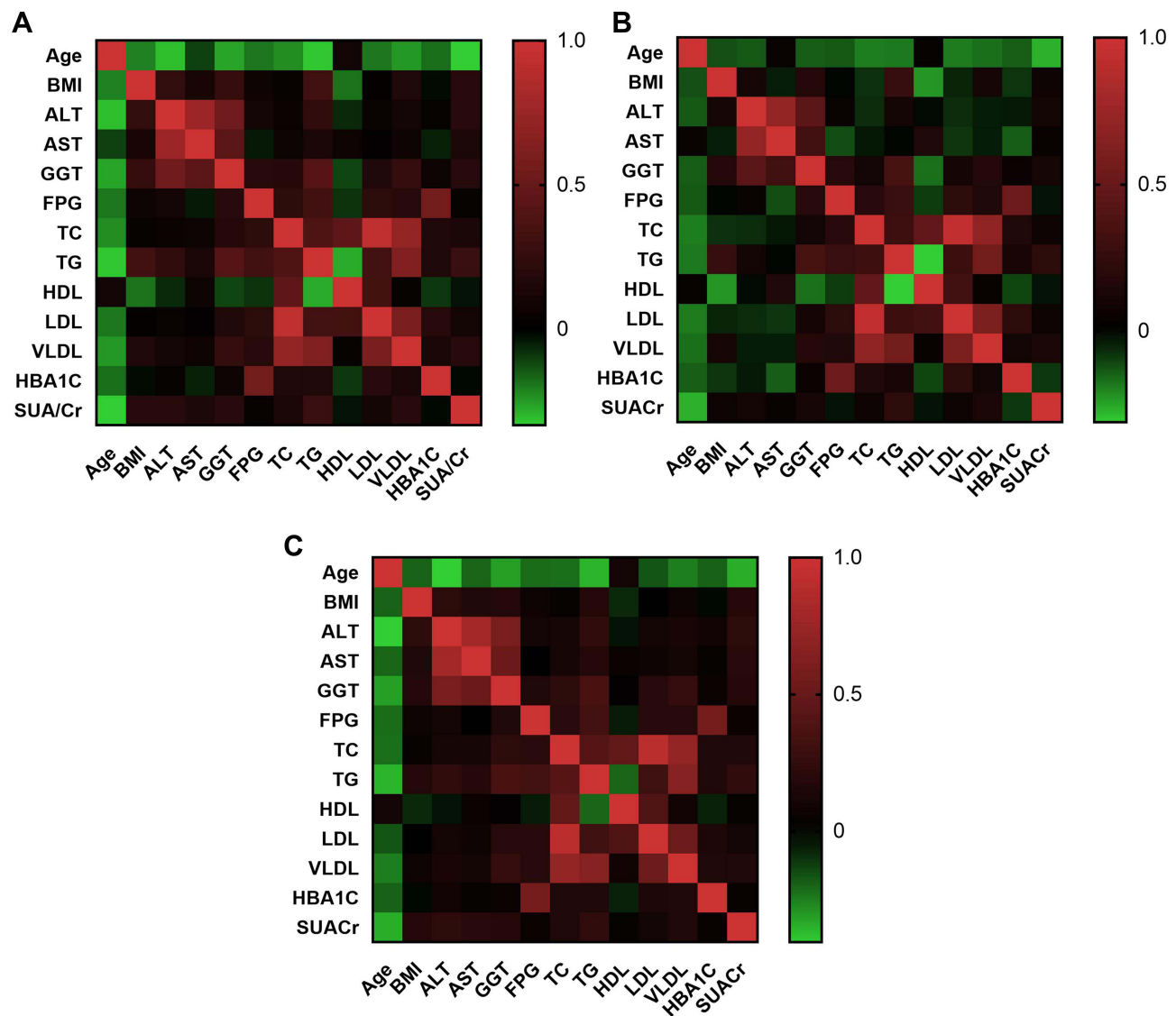


Figure 4 Spearman correlation analysis of serum uric acid-to-creatinine ratio (SUA/Cr) with potential risk factors for metabolic-associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD). (A) All patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), (B) patients with T2DM but without MAFLD, (C) patients with T2DM and MAFLD.

MAFLD subjects, and with an increase in the SUA/Cr ratio, the preference for MAFLD also increased. In our study, the SUA/Cr ratio was independently associated with the risk of MAFLD development. This relationship persisted even after full adjustment for potential confounders. Stronger correlations between SUA/Cr ratio and MAFLD risk were found in the present study in participants with BMI between 23 and 28 kg/m², HbA1C >7%, or female sex. Previous studies have reported that the relationship between SUA/Cr ratio and MAFLD development could be sex-specific and that the mechanism underlying these sex differences remains unclear^{20–22} Although the exact mechanism is unknown, the effects of sex hormones, sex-specific effects of UA production, and lifestyle are believed to be the underlying mechanism of sex differences.^{23,24}

In addition, a study conducted by Zelber-Sagi et al reported that the SUA level was independently associated with elevated ALT levels.²⁵ This finding was in agreement with that of our reports, which indicated a positive correlation between SUA/Cr risk and ALT or AST levels. A significant correlation between SUA/Cr ratio and AST levels was found only in the MAFLD group but not in the non-MAFLD group.

Several potential mechanisms may be helpful in explaining the relationship between SUA/Cr ratio and MAFLD risk.²⁶ IR has been shown to be critical for the occurrence and development of MAFLD.²⁷

Table 2 Logistic Regression Analysis of SUA/Cr for MAFLD in Patients with T2DM

Outcomes	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	OR (95% CI)	p	OR (95% CI)	p	OR (95% CI)	p
SUA/Cr						
T1	Ref		Ref		Ref	
T2	1.646 (1.266, 2.141)	P<0.001	1.53 (1.13, 2.073)	0.006	1.432 (1.031, 1.991)	0.032
T3	2.468 (1.890, 3.222)	P<0.001	1.71 (1.239, 2.361)	0.001	1.498 (1.047, 2.142)	0.027
P for trend	P<0.001		0.002		0.047	

Notes: Model 1: crude model; Model 2: adjusted for sex, age, BMI, DM course, drinking, smoking, history of hypertension; Model 3: further adjusted for TC, TG, HDL, LDL, VLDL, AST, ALT, GGT, BA, GFR, FBG, HBA1C.

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; MAFLD, metabolic-associated fatty liver disease; OR, odds ratio; T, tertile; SUA/Cr, serum uric acid-to-creatinine ratio; T2DM, type 2 diabetes mellitus.

UA levels also have direct pro-inflammatory and pro-oxidative effects on adipocytes,²⁸ which play critical roles in the development of IR.²⁹ By reducing the nitric oxide bioavailability, UA stimulates intracellular oxidative stress and impairs endothelial function. Lanaspá et al³⁰ found that UA directly stimulated hepatic fat accumulation, which was a good supplement to the pathogenesis of MAFLD caused by SUA/Cr. It is known that hepatic IR and intracellular damage in the process of hepatic fat accumulation further aggravate fibrosis.³¹ The development of pathogenic characteristics, such as mitochondrial dysfunction, lipid peroxidation, oxidative stress, and endoplasmic reticulum stress, has been shown to orchestrate a complicated network to initiate and develop MAFLD.^{32,33} SUA has an antioxidative effect,³⁴ and elevated SUA levels may promote the generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and the degree of oxidative stress, which may cause IR and abnormal blood glucose metabolism in the body and, consequently, the occurrence of NAFLD.³⁵ Intracellular and mitochondrial oxidative stress caused by UA induces disturbances in the Krebs cycle, leading to increased fat synthesis and impaired fatty acid oxidation.³⁶ Also, UA stimulates production of proinflammatory mediators, which results in chronic inflammatory processes. The putative mechanisms already mentioned, including IR, oxidative stress, and systemic inflammation, are known risk factors for the development and progression of hepatic steatosis and MetS.³⁷ Basic studies have shown that SUA also causes hepatic steatosis and liver fat accumulation through endoplasmic reticulum stress³⁸ and mitochondrial oxidative stress.³⁰ Accumulating evidence indicates that oxidative stress plays a key role in steatosis.^{39–41} A previous study revealed that SUA levels within the normal range were positively associated with inflammation-related markers, an important mediator in MAFLD development.⁴² A common factor in the pathophysiology of MAFLD is the presence of chronic systemic inflammation,⁴³ which, in turn, promotes the development and progression of liver fibrosis. This suggests that UA induces liver fat accumulation through the ROS/JNK/AP-1 pathway. This evidence suggests a new mechanism of MAFLD pathogenesis.⁴⁴ In addition, UA may originate from fructose metabolism.³⁹ It is well known that fructose is directly metabolized to TGs in the liver, showing a more prominent competence in inducing liver steatosis. Overall, an increased SUA/Cr ratio induced endothelial dysfunction,⁴⁵ oxidative stress,^{30,46,47} IR,⁴⁸ and inflammation.^{49,50} All these factors contribute to the initiation, progression, and development of MAFLD.

There are several potential limitations to the current study. First, as this was a cross-sectional study, causal inferences about the findings cannot be made. Second, the diagnosis of MAFLD was based on ultrasonography findings and was not confirmed by liver biopsy to determine hepatic steatosis. Third, our sample was limited to Chinese adults, and it was not clear whether the findings apply to other populations. Therefore, in future experiments, we need to expand the sample size, enrich the study population, and aid causality; therefore, prospective studies or randomized controlled trials should be conducted and continue to verify the findings.

Conclusion

In summary, the present study showed a high detection rate of MAFLD and progressive liver fibrosis in patients with T2DM. This study showed that a high SUA/Cr ratio was independently correlated with an increased risk of MAFLD

Table 3 Effect of Magnitude of SUA/Cr on MAFLD Risk Stratified by Subgroups

Characteristics	No. of Participants	OR (95% CI)	P-value	P for Interaction
Age				0.091
≤40	187	2.082 (0.396, 10.939)	0.386	
>40, ≤60	583	1.498 (1.047, 2.142)	0.027	
>60	673	1.162 (0.685, 1.97)	0.578	
Sex				0.009
Males	855	1.166 (0.725, 1.876)	0.527	
Females	579	2.311 (1.261, 4.237)	0.007	
Smoking				0.832
No	966	1.792 (1.14, 2.819)	0.012	
Yes	448	1.328 (0.705, 2.5)	0.38	
Drinking				0.277
No	1082	1.527 (0.993, 2.35)	0.054	
Yes	352	1.231 (0.604, 2.508)	0.567	
Hypertension				0.247
No	688	1.989 (1.147, 3.450)	0.014	
Yes	746	1.180 (0.717, 1.943)	0.514	
DM Course				0.855
≤5	522	0.948 (0.517, 1.737)	0.862	
>5, ≤10	344	1.498 (1.047, 2.142)	0.027	
>10	569	2.142 (1.177, 3.896)	0.013	
BMI				0.038
<23	307	2.37 (0.903, 6.221)	0.08	
≥23, <28	791	1.498 (1.047, 2.142)	0.027	
≥28	336	2.129 (0.855, 5.303)	0.105	
HbA1C				0.011
≤7	297	0.817 (0.319, 2.096)	0.675	
>7	1137	1.726 (1.158, 2.573)	0.007	

Notes: The model was adjusted sex, age, BMI, DM course, drinking, smoking, history of hypertension, TC, TG, HDL, LDL, VLDL, AST, ALT, GGT, BA, GFR, FBG, HbA1C. **Abbreviations:** BMI, body mass index; CI, confidence interval; HbA1C, glycosylated hemoglobin; MAFLD, metabolic-associated fatty liver disease; OR, odds ratio; SUA/Cr, serum uric acid-to-creatinine ratio; DM, diabetes mellitus.

development in Chinese adults with T2DM. In addition, the SUA/Cr ratio seems to be more sensitive to MAFLD detection in women and individuals with $23 \text{ kg/m}^2 \leq \text{BMI} < 28 \text{ kg/m}^2$ or $\text{HbA1C} > 7\%$.

Acknowledgments

The original data can be available by email request at any time (Yuling Xing: xingyl95@163.com).

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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